

and an explanation of the Administration's course given by Chairman Stone, that there was nothing for Congress to do at this time.

Republican and Democratic members agreed there were precedents for the Administration's course: that the dispatch of the troops, was legally called an act "short of war" and therefore not within the jurisdiction of Congress.

The Ambassadors from Chili and Brazil, who took part in the Pan-American concert which resulted in the recognition of Gen. Carranza, called on Secretary Lansing today to inquire about the action of the United States. They were informed fully and made no comment. There was no indication of a disposition to do more than gather information.

Army officers familiar with Mexican affairs are of the opinion that the punitive expedition into Mexico under Gen. Funston will eventually result in this country shouldering the responsibility of establishing a responsible government in that republic. Messages from various points of Mexico establish the fact that Villa, having through the Columbus massacre accomplished his purpose of drawing United States troops into Mexico, will now attempt to rally the Mexican people to his support under the pretext of repelling an invasion of conquest.

It is no secret that the War Department is preparing for a task much larger than the subjugation of Francisco Villa. If our troops should succeed in getting hold of Villa within a short time and dealing out the sort of justice he has earned the situation would clear at once. But Villa has been warned, and the indications are that he is now working on a new revolution, directed against the United States.

FUNSTON MUST MAKE QUICK DASH.

The military authorities are informed that Villa, although he has a big artillery organization, is short of ammunition. Everything depends upon the ability of Gen. Funston to make a quick dash into Mexico with his cavalry, and to bring behind this dash adequate supply trains and reinforcements.

The War Department is working hard mapping out a campaign that will allow the largest possible number of American troops to return from Villa's country alive and unhurt. They faced the practical certainty that the expedition is going to cost the lives of many American soldiers.

To minimize the American losses, Funston's orders are to strike hard and quick.

By overwhelming, sudden envelopment of Villa and his outlaws, the army hopes to prevent extensive fighting. If Villa is not crushed, decisively and quickly, the Administration believes operations on a much greater scale may be necessary.

The President wants to avoid such a campaign as would entail use of militia or calling of volunteers. Any delay in moving the regulars across the boundary would be to this end—to have every arm in readiness for fast work.

The American troops are going to a mesquite-covered desert. The character of the country promises many obstacles. Establishing of supply bases at various points along the border for food, ammunition, and especially water, are prime factors.

VILLA MAY DECIDE TO MAKE STAND.

Upon whether Villa would make a stand against the American troops or split his forces into small guerrilla bands for a harrying campaign in the foothills and arroyos of the barren northern country depended the immediate success of the punitive expedition.

Villa's strength was also a doubtful factor. Various reports placed his forces at from 1,500 to 4,000. His central body was last reported at Boca Grande, twenty-five miles southeast of Columbus. That he will retreat inland was generally believed.

A fan-like enveloping movement from three points along the boundary, with Carranza's troops possibly preventing Villa's retreat south, was the tentative American plan. The exact number of American troops to be used was kept a closely guarded secret to-day. The first expedition, it is believed, will comprise from 5,000 to 8,000 men.

The initial campaign is to be a cavalry movement. Infantry will trail, to close with the Villistas if they accept battle. The War Department to-day planned to move all available troops now inland to the border to reinforce garrisons sent over the boundary.

The first detachment will probably go over the Mexican National Railways from El Paso, in the direction of Ciudad Chihuahua, in the hope of getting ahead of the bandit and driving him and his followers back onto the other two columns, one of which will drive south from Nogales in the direction of Hermosillo, while the other goes directly south into Chihuahua state from Douglas or Naco.

The orders to Funston to take Villa dead or alive were sent to Funston yesterday by President Wilson, through Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff. Funston will not be hampered by Washington save through the General Staff. He has sufficient supplies at El Paso to last his columns three months and as soon as he arranges his transport he is at liberty to cross the border.

RIGID CENSORSHIP IS ESTABLISHED.

In line with Gen. Funston's request that no publicity be given the plan of campaign, the War Department has clamped a tight censorship on all messages going to the border.

The Villa bands, according to the best reports available, appear to have been operating during the last two months in the mountainous regions of Chihuahua and Sonora, which represents a territory of approximately 600 square miles. Its bounds may be given roughly as Chihuahua and Hermosillo, Mexico, and El Paso, Tex., and Nogales, Ariz.

The Sierra Madre Mountains dissect the region. Foothills running off from both sides of the mountains combine to make it the most inaccessible section of Mexico. The task set for Gen. Funston in this mountainous country is looked upon as being only second to that which resulted in the capture of Geronimo.

It was learned to-day that the State Department did not ask Ambassador Arredondo to request permission of his Government for American troops to enter Mexico or for the co-operation of the de facto troops because it wished to avoid placing Carranza in an embarrassing position.

The department realized that if he were forced to refuse the despatch of the punitive expedition would be an act of war, while for him to accede might create friction for the first chief with the radical element, always anxious to resent foreign interference regardless of the motive.

4,500 IN MICHIGAN ARE READY FOR SERVICE ON MEXICAN BORDER.

LANSING, Mich., March 11.—Approximately 4,500 officers and men of the Michigan National Guard will be ready for service on the Mexican border if called to action by the War Department, said Col. John S. Berney, Adjutant General of Michigan, to-day. Col. Berney said the militia would probably use Fort Wayne, an abandoned U. S. A. post at Detroit, for mobilization purposes.

LEADER OF VILLA HUNT HAS RECORD AS INDIAN FIGHTER.

Announcement that Brigadier Gen. John J. Pershing will lead the American troops across the border caused general satisfaction among army men here. Pershing is a veteran of several campaigns and has distinguished himself in just such enterprises as the pursuit of the Villa bandits.

Gen. Pershing first saw service in the Apache Indian campaign in New Mexico and Arizona in 1886, a few months after his graduation from West Point. Four years later he served in the Sioux Indian campaign in the Dakotas as commander of the Sioux scouts. In the Spanish-American War he served with the Tenth Cavalry at Santiago and later went to the Philippines. He came into great prominence through his successful campaign against the hostile Moros, terminating with their defeat at the Battle of Baguio.

Gen. Pershing was stationed at the

CARRANZA ASKS LEAVE TO HUNT VILLAIN IN THE U. S.

Note of First Chief Recalls Pursuit of Geronimo in Mexico.

REPLY NOT DEFINITE.

Washington Will Tell Him Request Will Be Considered When Move Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Consul Sullivan transmitted the following communication dated at Guadalupe, March 10, which was handed to him by Josias Acuna, Carranza's Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is a reply to the American Government's representations for permission to pursue the Villa bandits with American forces:

"In the reply to your courteous note, dated yesterday and transmitted to-day through Mr. John W. Belt (Sullivan's secretary), I have the honor to inform you that having brought the above note to the attention of the First Chief of the Constitutional Government and depository of the executive power of Mexico, he has directed me to say to you, to the end that you may, in turn, transmit it to the Department of State of the American Government, that he learned with regret of the lamentable incident which occurred in the town of Columbus, N. M., on account of the assault it suffered yesterday from the bandits led by Francisco Villa.

"That although there has been a competent number of forces in the State of Chihuahua to re-establish order and afford protection to Nationals and foreigners, ever since Francisco Villa appeared in the mountains of the above State, at the request of the Governor of the State and of the Constitutional Consul in El Paso, Texas, the First Chief ordered the timely departure of 2,500 men commanded by General Luis Gutierrez, with instructions to actively pursue the bandits who had just crossed the line into American territory, which they undoubtedly did, compelled by the tenacious pursuit of the above-mentioned forces.

"The above lamentable incident is similar to the incursions which were made in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua by Indians from the reservations of the Government of the United States. Incursions into the State of Sonora occurred more or less about the year 1880, when Geronimo, the Indian chief, who did not many years ago in Fort Moun, Ala., led a numerous horde and invaded a part of the north of the State of Sonora, committing many murders and depredations of life and property of Mexican families until after a long and tenacious chase by American and Mexican forces the band of marauders was annihilated and its chief was captured.

"The incursion into Chihuahua led by the Indian chief, Victoria, commanding about 800 Indians, took place between the years 1884 and 1886. Then the bands of marauders committing also many crimes, went into the country as far as the villages of Teojocote and Tres Castillos, very near the capital of Chihuahua and during the first formal encounter between them and Mexican forces, after having lost their chief, they were dispersed.

"On these two occasions, through an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, it was decided that the army of one and the other country might freely cross from the territory of one to the other in pursuit and for the purpose of punishing the above-named bands of marauders.

"Recalling these incidents and the good results for both countries on account of the above agreement, the Government presided over by the First Chief, anxious to exterminate within the least possible time the hordes led by Francisco Villa, who has been recently placed beyond the law and to capture him to apply confidential agent and addresses the Government of the United States, requesting the necessary permission for Mexican forces to cross into American territory if the incursion should unfortunately be repeated in any other point of the Mexican frontiers.

"The Mexican Government would greatly appreciate a prompt and favorable reply from the Government of the United States.

"Please accept, Mr. Confidential Agent, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "JESUS ACUNA, "Secretary in Charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs."

Gen. Carranza's note will be answered after it has been laid before President Wilson.

The reply of the United States probably will say to Gen. Carranza that his suggestion will be considered if at any time it should become necessary for his forces to pursue bandits into American territory through the lack of a sufficient number of American troops to do the work. It probably will be pointed out that American troops are to pursue Villa bandits in Mexico for the sole reason that Carranza's forces are not there to do the work.

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MRS. ALAN FOX DIES AFTER BIRTH OF SON



Daughter of Noted Architect Succumbs Ten Days After Her Baby Was Born.

Mrs. Alan Fox, who was Marlon Dell Carrere, daughter of the late John M. Carrere, noted architect, died of fever yesterday in the Polytechnic Hospital, ten days after the birth of a son.

Mrs. Fox, whose husband is a lawyer and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alanson Fox of No. 43 Fifth Avenue, were married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church on Feb. 16, 1915. Mrs. Fox was prominent in the younger circle of society and an energetic church worker, being Vice President of the New York Northfield League. She was also a graduate of the Brearley School.

She lived at No. 9 East Tenth Street.

STRICT CENSORSHIP ON MESSAGES TO MEXICO

Telegraph Companies Give Notice That They Will Be Carefully Scrutinized.

A strict censorship has been placed on messages from the United States to Mexican cities, it was announced by cable companies here to-day. All messages to Mexico, via El Paso, must be written in plain English or Spanish and will be subject to censorship.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS WILL DRILL IN INDIANAPOLIS

War Department Designates Fort Benjamin Harrison as Central States Rendezvous.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis has been selected by the War Department as the training camp of the central States next summer and fall, instead of Fort Sheridan. This was announced to-day by Col. D. A. Frederick, commander of the Department of the Lakes. Col. Frederick said there would be three camps at Indianapolis, beginning July 5 and ending Oct. 5.

A recruiting station was opened in a hotel today, following a proposal that a volunteer regiment be enlisted through the efforts of members of the civilian training camp at Fort Sheridan last year. The regiment is to be offered to President Wilson in the event of need of more troops to meet the Mexican situation.

TO REPEAL NEWSPAPER LAW.

Bill Would Make Filing of Circulation Statements Unnecessary.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Bankhead of Alabama, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, to-day introduced and had referred to his committee a bill to repeal the law requiring editors, publishers and owners of newspapers, magazines and periodicals to file with the Postmaster General every six months sworn statements of names of editors, owners, stockholders, securities, and in the case of newspapers, secret statements of average circulation.

Senator Bankhead said he was acting on his own initiative in behalf of the small country newspapers.

GARRISON AT WHITE HOUSE.

Paths to See Wilson on First Visit Since His Resignation.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, called at the White House to-day for the first time since his resignation from the Cabinet. He did not see the President, who was absent on a week-end cruise down the Potomac River, but was cordially greeted by Postmaster General Burleson and White House officials.

New Destroyer Completing Tests.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 11.—The torpedo boat destroyer Porter completed her standardization trials on the Penobscot course with five runs early to-day and at once started off shore on a four-hour run at full speed of 29 1/2 knots per hour. In order to make up for delay in the bay, due to storms, it was planned to follow the full speed trial with a full economy test, which was expected to go to-night.

FRENCH LOSS 2,500,000, BERLIN IS INFORMED

British Casualties Placed at 600,000 in Confidential Report Made in Paris.

BERLIN, March 11 (by wireless to Sayville).—According to confidential statements made by the French Minister of War, Gen. Gallieni, at the military conference, says a despatch from Amsterdam to the Overseas News Agency, the French casualties up to March 11, 1916, amounted to 2,500,000 dead and 1,400,000 wounded. Among the latter, the despatch adds, 400,000 were severely wounded. In addition, 300,000 men were missing.

The total losses of the French, Gen. Gallieni's statement shows, continues the Overseas News Agency, has reached 2,500,000 while the British up to the present have lost 600,000.

A despatch from London yesterday said that according to the German community lists the total of German casualties for February was 33,198. This brings up the total for the war as shown in these lists, to 2,947,332.

ALLIES REFUSE TO TAKE GUNS OFF ARMED LINERS

Will Soon Make Formal Answer to American Request to Disarm Merchantmen.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Entente allies have agreed to inform the United States that they cannot accept the proposal in Secretary Lansing's recent circular memorandum that a modus vivendi be entered into for the disarmament of belligerent owned merchant ships. Conferences between the allies on this subject have been ended and formal replies to the American suggestion are expected soon.

The United States does not question the right under international law of merchantmen to arm for defense. Disarmament by agreement was proposed purely as a humanitarian expedient on account of the development of submarine warfare. Without such an agreement the law stands. It was in recognition of this principle that the United States informed Germany that her announced intention of sinking armed merchant ships without warning was inconceivable with assurances previously given in the Lusitania and Arabic cases.

PORTUGAL ACTED ON REQUEST BY BRITAIN

Seized German Ships Interned in Harbors When London Asked It.

LISBON, Portugal, March 11 (via Paris).—The Portuguese Cabinet has responded to give place to a national government, which is now being formed.

In Parliament yesterday Dr. Augusto Soares, Foreign Minister of the retiring Cabinet, read the notes exchanged between Germany and Portugal, and also a note from Great Britain, requesting the Portuguese Government, in view of the alliance between these nations, to seize German ships in Portuguese ports.

AMSTERDAM, March 11.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung, in commenting on the German declaration of war against Portugal, advises the German Government to take the same action elsewhere, meaning against the Italian Government, which is reported to have seized some German ships.

Portugal's seizure of German merchantmen was the immediate cause of Germany's declaration of war against the republic. It has not been known hitherto that Portugal took this action at the request of Great Britain.

FOUR BELGIANS ARE SENTENCED TO DEATH BY GERMAN COURTS

LONDON, March 11.—German court martial at Ghent has sentenced four Belgians to death and many others to prison for from ten to fifteen years for various offenses, according to an Amsterdam despatch to-day.

Many others are awaiting sentence, the despatch says. The population is in a state of terror.

POSTAL CAUSES HIS ARREST.

Alleged Forger Is Betrayed by Seven-Year-Old Message to Girl.

A postcard which he wrote seven years ago to Miss Marie Albrecht at No. 181 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, before he married her, resulted to-day in George W. Wilder's being held in the Adams Street Court without bail to await extradition to California on a charge of forgery.

Sheriff D. B. Newell of Bakersfield, Cal., found the card among Mr. Wilder's effects while seeking Wilder, and learned the card was mailed by Wilder at the time he was living at No. 181 Fox Street, which he had since moved.

Eventually the detectives found the street letter box at the Sullivan Place and learned the former Miss Albrecht had called there only three days before with her husband, the Sullivan Place man, and went to California. She was living at No. 181 Fox Street, the man's friends said, and it was there the detectives arrested Wilder.

CARRANZA BARS NEWS FROM CITY OF MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, March 11.—Gen. Carranza does not care to make a statement in regard to the situation resulting from the raid on Columbus, N. M.

1,400 YARDS OF TRENCHES WITH MANY GUNS TAKEN IN DRIVE, SAYS BERLIN

(Continued from First Page.)

the west of the village of Vaux and of Fort Vaux and at several points on the Woerwe plain. With the exception of a local French attempt to deliver a surprise attack against the village of Blansac, which was repulsed with sanguinary losses, there were no decisive infantry engagements.

"Through a direct hit by one of our anti-aircraft guns a French aeroplane fell down in flames between the mutual lines southeast of Chateau Salins. The occupants were dead and were buried by us together with the remains of the machine."

ALLIES' REPORTS OF LOSSES EXAGGERATED.

The German losses in the Verdun operations up to the end of last week, though accurately and officially still unknown, are said to reach a total of only a few thousand in killed, wounded and missing, according to a statement obtained through an authoritative source.

This total includes the losses in driving the first breach in the French position north of Verdun, the capture of successive ridges of this wood and the forest region down to the actual works of the fortresses, and the storming of Fort Douaumont, but not the operations on the west bank of the river.

It is interesting to contrast these figures, military officials point out, with the accounts in some of the French and English newspapers of men being mowed down so thickly by machine gun and shrapnel fire that they had no room to fall and fell standing in shocks.

Details of the attack on Fort Vaux published here show that the general attack began March 7. Heavy batteries which by then had tested the ranges kept the region of Douaumont under continuous heavy fire during the entire day, and after a period of intense gun fire an infantry attack was launched at 5 o'clock in the evening.

VAUX FORT TAKEN AND THEN LOST.

Covered by a hail of shell which kept down the fire of the French batteries and the infantry, German regiments pressed steadily forward until late in the night, when a brilliant storm gave them possession of Fort Vaux.

That the French later were able to eject the Germans from this position is declared here to be one of those incidents which always is to be expected in war without affecting the ultimate success of the operations.

The loss here was counterbalanced by gains to the westward of Douaumont village, where the Germans carried the projecting spur of Douaumont Hill, culminating in Ablain wood, the total front being about a mile.

Westward of the River Meuse the town of Bethincourt still is in French hands, but the German newspapers declare that the advance in positions of Dead Man's Hill are in German hands. This elevation is 225 yards high and completely commands Bethincourt and all the roads leading southward.

PARIS ADMITS GERMANS HOLD PART OF VAUX IN DRIVE EAST OF VERDUN

PARIS, March 11.—There is still violent fighting for the possession of the fort at Vaux, according to announcement of the French War Office this afternoon.

The Germans have made progress along the slopes leading to the position, but they have not yet reached the harried wire entanglements in front of the fort.

The Germans hold some houses in the eastern part of the village of Vaux, while the French are still in possession of the western part of the town.

Heavy fighting is also occurring on the west bank of the Meuse, near the eastern border of Corbeaux Wood. The French by counter-attack drove the Germans out of communicating trenches they had occupied.

The text of the report on hostilities given out by the War Office follows:

"North of the River Aisne the enemy yesterday, after having bombarded for several hours our positions between Troyon and Berry-au-Bac, moved out from Ville-au-Bois and attacked the salient formed by our line at Bois des Buttes.

After a very spirited fight we drove the enemy from the northwestern extremity as well as from the western section of the wood. This was territory the Germans had succeeded in occupying.

"To the west of the river Meuse the Germans last night delivered a strong attack southeast of Bethincourt against our trenches along the highway from Bethincourt to Chantannet. An immediate counter-attack gave us full possession of the important communicating trench which the enemy had succeeded in penetrating.

"To the east of the Meuse the enemy has redoubled his efforts between the village of Vaux and the Vaux forts. The bombardment continued all night long with great violence. There were further infantry assaults against the village, in ruins from shell fire. The Germans took possession of some houses to the east of the church in the village of Vaux. We are still in possession of the western part of the village, and the efforts of the enemy in this direction all resulted in failure.

"In the Woerwe district there has been a continued and intense bombardment in the regions of Eux and Moulainville.

"In Lorraine our artillery fire has caused serious damage to the works of the Germans near Embarras.

"In the Vosges French batteries have been very active in the valleys of the Thur and the east of Thann."

The battle of Verdun is fast dwindling in intensity. The Germans have seriously impaired the main defenses of the fortress, notwithstanding the violence of their onslaughts. Whether they will make another big effort after a lull or whether the battle will end, as did the other great offensives on the western front, by return to normal conditions of trench warfare, cannot be discerned at present, but French military opinion is inclined to believe the latter will be the case.

On the west bank of the Meuse the Germans, facing an effective curtain of fire from the French, have made no further attempt on Bethincourt. They continued their attack with winning back, at heavy cost, portions of Corbeaux wood which were wrested from them on the preceding day.

The determined nature of the attack there indicates the Germans evidently intend if possible to drive through Cumieres wood to the village of Cumieres and get in between Dead Man's Hill and the village of Vaux, which would be a serious strategic success in doing on Wednesday. Once solidly established there, they would be able to attack Goose Hill from two sides. As Hill No. 25, to the east of Goose Hill, is already in their possession.

If Bethincourt were carried in the main line they would be able to repeat this process against Dead Man's Hill.

"Fighting to the east of the Meuse at present is hardly as active as that to the west of the river. The ranks of the Germans were depleted by yesterday's heavy losses in the attacks between Douaumont Village and Hamont and on the village of Vaux, which were cut short by French fire before being developed.

GREAT GERMAN WAR FLEET STILL OUT ON THURSDAY

Norwegian Skipper Reports Seeing Fifty Vessels in Southern Part of North Sea.

COPENHAGEN, March 11.—A local newspaper says the Norwegian steamship Hergen met on Thursday in the southern part of the North Sea a German flotilla of fifty dreadnoughts, cruisers and large destroyers of the latest type.

The largest ship in the fleet was the new dreadnought Hindenburg. One squadron was steaming in an easterly direction followed by two airships.

A London despatch on March 8 said that a German fleet of at least fifty big warships had been sighted Monday afternoon in the North Sea off North Holland by a steam trawler, according to Reuters's Amsterdam correspondent. A later despatch of the same date said the German fleet returned to its base Wednesday morning.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON IS BOMBARDED FROM SKY

German Hydroplanes Hurl Explosives on Ships in Black Sea and Escape Unharmed.

BERLIN, March 11.—German hydroplanes bombarded a Russian squadron consisting of one battleship, five destroyers and several merchantmen in the Black Sea yesterday, it was officially announced to-day. Hits were observed on the destroyers.

The attack occurred near Kaliakra, northeast of the Bulgarian port of Varna. In spite of a heavy fire the German planes returned safely.

COL. DRIANT, HERO OF VERDUN, WOUNDED AND TAKEN PRISONER.

PARIS, March 11.—Col. Driant, the hero of the defense of Caures woods in the battle of Verdun, who, it was feared had been killed, probably was picked up, wounded by German hydroplanes, by a German member of the Chamber of Deputies for Paris, made inquiry among the German officers and soldiers at Caures, and they recalled an officer answering the description of Col. Driant had been found wounded in the leg in the woods.

ITALIAN ARTILLERY IN ATTACK ON THE TOLMINO BRIDGEHEAD.

VIENNA, March 11.—The Italians are increasing the intensity of their artillery fire on Tolmino bridgehead, the War Office stated to-day. The Italians employed six batteries in an attack on the Bombon sector.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Investigate pure, and compare. More healthful than tea or coffee. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

CAPTURE OF VERDUN FORECAST IN BERLIN; LOSSES ARE GREAT.

LONDON, March 11.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs:

"The fall of Verdun is confidently expected in Germany in a few days. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Verdun has lost its character as a salient against our south-west front. This means an important gain for us."

The Paris correspondent of the same paper writes:

"Not since the battle of Verdun began have the German losses been so terrible as in yesterday's (Tuesday's) fighting. Whole brigades were practically wiped out of existence, and most of the German units engaged lost two-thirds of their strength. They suffered heavily, as always, in bayonet fighting, but even more cruelly from French machine guns and artillery."

BRITAIN NOT TO ASK ANOTHER LOAN HERE

J. P. Morgan & Co. Deny That Head of Firm Has Large Credit Secured in London.

The following statement was issued to-day by J. P. Morgan & Co.: "There is no truth in the report that Mr. Morgan has arranged in London for a large credit against American securities. We are informed that mobilization of such securities is proceeding in a manner satisfactory to the British Treasury, but we have received no suggestion that the British Government desires to issue another loan in America either secured or unsecured."

11 GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED, CLAIM OF FRENCH OFFICE.

PARIS, March 11.—Contradicting the official German claim that only six German fighting planes were destroyed on the western front in February, the French War Office stated to-day that eleven German aeroplanes were wrecked.

The French lost only six aircraft, it was stated.

The German official statement claimed the destruction of twenty English and French planes.

Germans to Study Bulgaria.

AMSTERDAM (via London), March 11.—A large number of members of the Reichstag, representing all the members of the German parties, intended to make an extensive tour of Bulgaria during April for the purpose of studying conditions and business possibilities in that country. According to the Berlin Tagblatt, the parliamentarians will also visit Macedonia.



THE flag in full color in a circle of